

BRIEF
BRIGHT
BREEZY
BITS OF NEWS

BEE WANT ADS WILL HELP YOU TO THE JOB YOU SEEK OR TO THE MAN FOR THE JOB.

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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OMAHA, SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1919. ***

By Mail (1 year), Daily, \$4.50; Sunday, \$2.00; Daily and Sun., \$5.50; outside U.S., postage extra.

TWO CENTS.

THE WEATHER:

Showers and cooler Saturday; Sunday probably showers and cooler in extreme east portion, generally fair in west and central portions.

Hourly temperatures:

5 a. m.	70	1 p. m.	81
6 a. m.	68	2 p. m.	84
7 a. m.	65	3 p. m.	86
8 a. m.	62	4 p. m.	85
9 a. m.	60	5 p. m.	83
10 a. m.	58	6 p. m.	81
11 a. m.	55	7 p. m.	78
12 m.	53	8 p. m.	75

POPULACE HAILS VETERANS

PEOPLES IN SADDLE DECLARES PRESIDENT

Private Councils of Statesmen
Will No Longer Determine
Destinies, Says Wilson in
Memorial Address.

Paris, May 30.—The day of secret councils is past because "the people of the world are in the saddle," President Wilson declared in his Memorial day address in the American cemetery at Suresnes. The private councils of statesmen, he added, will no longer determine the destinies of nations.

An earnest defense of the league of nations was a prominent note of the president's address. He said he looked for the time when a man who failed to support the league would be as ashamed as the man who opposed the union of the states after the civil war.

The president's address was delivered in the presence of thousands of American soldiers and many civilians and the official representatives of the French government, including Marshal Foch.

Message from Clemenceau.

Before President Wilson began his speech, a message to the president from Premier Clemenceau, dealing with the fellowship between the French and Americans, was read.

The letter began:

"Faithful to noble tradition, the living army renders homage to the dead army, and all France has associated itself with this homage."

After comparing the Americans who have fallen in France with the French who fell in America, M. Clemenceau continues:

"France will ever cherish their memories. With America, France will preserve in peace as an inspiration and example an undying remembrance of their enthusiasm, discipline and courage. We see the wreaths on their tombs, and will take care of them as piously and gratefully as the tombs of our own soldiers."

Address of the President.

The president's address follows:

"These men who lie here are men of unique breed. Their like has not been seen since the far days of crusades. Never before have men crossed the seas to a foreign land to fight for a cause of humanity which they did not pretend was particularly theirs, but knew it was the cause of humanity and of mankind. And when they came they found comrades for their courage and their devotion. They found armies of liberty already in the field—men who, though they had gone through three years of fierce fight, seemed only to be just discovering, not for a moment losing, the high temper of the great affairs; men seasoned in the bloody service of liberty. Joining hands with these, the men of America gave that greatest of all gifts, the gift of life and the gift of spirit."

A Treasured Memory.

"It will always be a treasured memory on the part of those who knew and loved these men that the testimony of everybody who saw them in the field of action was their unflinching courage, their ardor to the point of audacity, their full consciousness of the high cause they had come to serve and their constant vision of the issue. It is delightful to learn from those who saw these men fight and saw them waiting in the trenches for the summons to the fight that they had a touch of the high spirit of religion that they knew they were exhibiting a spirit as well as a physical might, and those of us who knew and love America know that they were discovering to the whole world the true spirit and devotion of their motherland. It was America who came in the person of these men, and who will forever be grateful that it was so represented."

"And it is the more delightful to entertain these thoughts because we know that these men, though buried in a foreign land, are not buried in an alien soil. They are at home, sleeping with spirits of those who thought the same thoughts and entertained the same aspirations. The noble women of Suresnes have given evidence of the loving sense with which they received these dead as their own, for they have cared for their graves, they have made it their interest, their loving interest, to see that there was no hour of neglect and that constantly through all the months that have gone by the mothers at home should know that these were mothers here who remembered and honored their dead."

New Understanding.

"You have just heard in the beautiful letter from Monsieur Clemenceau what I believe to be the real message of France to us on a day like this, a message of genuine comradeship, a message of genuine sympathy."

American Soldiers on Way Home Stop to Pay Homage to Comrades Buried in France

Romagne, France, May 30.—(By the Associated Press.)—American fighting men, homeward bound, paused today to pay tribute to the memory of the Argonne dead—roughly 30,000 of them—many of whom were buried on the battlefield where they fell.

The principal exercises were held at the 25-acre Argonne cemetery on the outskirts of Romagne, the largest American burial ground in Europe. General Pershing made the principal address here, where 9,572 officers and men are buried. Of these only 160 remain unidentified.

Argonne cemetery lies on the side of a gently sloping hill just outside Romagne, on ground captured by the 32d division late in October last. Each grave was decorated with an American flag and a wreath of evergreens from the Argonne forest. Twenty thousand men who fell in America's greatest battle in France are yet to be moved from where they now sleep to this cemetery.

In the Argonne cemetery there lie Americans from every state in the union. Their graves are in long lines, forming a plot of approximately 13 acres. A cross at each one's head bears the name and unit of him who rests beneath.

When complete the cemetery will cover 25 acres, Romagne having been selected because of its central location.

Exercises also were held at Thiaucourt, where 4,000 Americans are buried; at Beaumont, where there are 700 graves; at Verdun, where several hundred more are buried, and in the small cemetery near Mont Faucon, southeast of Romagne, where men of the 79th division fell in the capture of Mont Faucon.

Parade at Bayonne.

Bayonne, France, May 30.—American troops, civil and military authorities, veterans of the war of 1870 and a detachment of the 88th regiment of the 1st division of the 1st corps paraded the town today in celebration of Memorial day. Magnificent wreaths were placed by French and Americans on the graves of their soldiers in the local cemetery.

REVOLT OF LABOR IN CANADA IS SPREADING

Minister at Toronto Thinks
Aim Is to Overthrow Gov-
ernment; Says Movement
Deserves No Sympathy.

Winnipeg, Man., May 30.—Arbitration of the differences between the Metal Trades council of Winnipeg and the leading industrial employees was officially begun this afternoon at an hour when tension caused by the general strike deadlock, which began May 15, seemed to be approaching the breaking point.

For the first time since the general walkout, crowds of idle men paraded through the business districts, jeering persons who were doing work usually performed by union men. Some of these marchers joined a delegation of returned soldiers who paraded to the parliament building and insisted that the government "do something at once."

The men were told that the government was considering the advisability of legislation to enforce the principle of collective bargaining and that the offer of mediation by executives of the railway brotherhoods had been accepted by the leading forces concerned.

The demonstration dispersed after these announcements were made, but told Premier T. C. Norris that they would march to parliament again at 11 a. m. tomorrow.

Change Program.

Success of the railway brotherhoods in initiating the first movement toward actual arbitration made since the strike began caused city officials to make changes in the program arranged for today. Nothing was done regarding resumption of street car service. The matter of immediate dismissal of policemen who refused to sign the anti-sympathetic strike pledge was left for decision at a special council meeting this evening.

About 100 regular firemen have returned to work, it was announced at the city fire commission's announcement. An announcement was made at Mayor Charles F. Gray's office that 450 of the city's 1,000 employees who went on strike have been reinstated and that a few others have applied for their former positions.

Senator Gideon Robertson, federal minister of labor, today sent the following message to the mayors of Fort William and Port Arthur, Ont.: "It is currently reported that a joint meeting of Fort William and Port Arthur trades councils has been called for this afternoon for the purpose of taking sympathetic action with Winnipeg workmen now on strike."

Deserve No Sympathy.

"After carefully going into the whole situation here since last Wednesday, I am fully convinced that the general strike at Winnipeg deserves no sympathy from organized labor outside. The underlying motive in calling the strike is, in my opinion, undoubtedly intended to be a blow at international trade unions and in support of the One Big Union movement, and with the probable intention of seeking to overthrow constitutional affairs and government, both as to federal, provincial and municipal affairs."

Strike Begun In Toronto.

Toronto, Ont., May 30.—Orders for the sympathetic strike to begin today to aid the striking metal workers who are demanding a 44-hour week, higher wages and improved shop conditions, were obeyed by a large number of unionists in Toronto. The city employees have not yet quit, nor have the federal government's employees on the railroads, or street railways.

The mayor has sent out an appeal to the citizens, asking for maintenance of the peace. A committee of 10,000 persons is being organized, it was stated this evening, to help hold in one city, the public has maintained no serious inconvenience. There have been no riots, the statement added.

Utilities Maintained.

Ottawa, Ont., May 30.—In a statement today defining the attitude of the Canadian government toward strikes now in progress in the Dominion, Sir Robert Borden, prime minister, declared that despite "unfortunate labor difficulties in a few cities," public utilities are still being maintained and, except for a brief period in one city, the public has suffered no serious inconvenience. There have been no riots, the statement added.

Bacon Funeral Services
Will Be Held Monday

New York, May 30.—Funeral services for Col. Robert Bacon, former secretary of state and ambassador to France, who died last night, will be held at Grace church here Monday. Interment will be in Mount Auburn cemetery, Cambridge, Mass.

Huns Must Accept Peace Treaty In End, Declares Former French Premier

Owing to Numerous Translations and Clash of Antagonistic Ideas, Pact Cannot Be Ideal Document—Will Prepare Way for League of Nations and Subsequent End of All Wars.

By RENE VIVIANI.
Former Premier of France.
(Written Expressly for Universal Service.)

Paris, May 30.—We are now approaching the end of the long drama, the development of which has been followed by public opinion with patience and resignation.

The last act, now being played at Versailles, may offer some few surprises but these need all call for the display of great emotion and need not delay the ringing down of the curtain upon the drama of war.

The peace treaty, while it has been drawn with care and precision, is not an ideal document; it could not be because it is the product of numerous translations and the outgrowth of a clash of antagonistic ideas.

A spirit of conflict has shown its ugly face throughout the peace conference. The last dispute and one of the most serious, that growing out of the Adriatic question, has at last been settled amicably.

Most Important Question.

The important question now, therefore, is, will Germany accept the amended proposals to be laid before her delegates in the palace of Versailles, where the moral and material ruin of our nation was consummated by Bismarck in 1871? It is the irony of fate that a humiliated, although impotent Germany, had to come to this same palace to register her defeat.

In the end she must accept because she cannot do otherwise. Her military defeat is complete and as the army which, under direction of the autocratic militarists, was the backbone of her resistance, has now ceased to exist, she performance must yield. Undoubtedly she will carry in her heart a burning desire for revenge, but will her people permit themselves to be led into another war?

Guarantee of Prosperity.

It may be that the downfall of the old system which was brought down by determination of the people to escape from the bonds of militarism and the establishment of a new government based on principles of democracy will remove from Germany all temptation to engage in war in the future. If Germany does not veil her eyes to the light of truth she will be able to see that in reciprocal relations with the other nations of the earth there is to be found a guarantee of progress and prosperity.

For the present she is claiming justice. But where is justice violated in the treaty?

The territories awarded to France had been stolen by Germany. Justice demands that the robber give back what he has stolen.

Of Alsace-Lorraine, Germany sets forth that she made these lands richer and more prosperous. The robber can make the claim that he has added value to the stolen object, but would that be a reason for not enforcing restoration?

France Has Complaint.

France, on the contrary, has every right to complain that the awards under the treaty fall far short of reparation.

ALL OMAHA WELCOMES SOLDIERS BACK HOME

Amid Up roar of Cheers and
Gun Firing Nebraska Heroes
of Argonne Parade While
En Route to Funston.

After going through the campaigns of St. Mihiel and the Argonne, the men of the 355th infantry and the 341st machine gun battalion were equal to the stress and strain of yesterday's reception during their few hours in Omaha en route from Camp Upton to Camp Funston.

Although it made their hearts beat quicker to meet and greet the home folks once more, it was rather irksome for the soldiers to march in their heavy clothing and helmets, and some carrying rifles. But they marched willingly because the home folks had asked it, and they went on their way, to return in a few days as civilians again and to resume their pursuits of peace.

Carry Honors Lightly.

Heroes all, these men of the 89th division, they carried their honors lightly as true westerners, feeling that they had acquitted themselves as men and are now anxious, not for the plaudits of the throng, but to get home to their kin and loved ones.

Omaha did itself proud in giving expression to the deep feeling of honor and gratitude with which these defenders of liberty are held. Music, flowers, creature comforts for the inner man, sirens and noises of all kinds; tender words of welcome—all these forms of welcome contributed to make the occasion a truly memorable one.

Crowds Were Patient.

The reception was observed with splendid co-operation by the organizations and individuals participating. The trains bearing the 355th did not arrive in time to permit all of the men to march to the high school grounds at the same time, but the crowds were patient and gave the three sections of the parade a rousing salvo of applause.

The marching battalion, which was paraded in the railroad yards Thursday night, moved in regular formation from the Union depot at 8:30 in the morning to the school grounds, where relatives and friends were waiting. After a wait of an hour and a half the first section of the 355th infantry passed over the parade route, and about an hour later the second section of the infantry followed, all proceeding to the high school grounds for a good home "feed."

The machine gun men entrained at noon for Lincoln; at 1:15 p. m. the first train of the infantry was on its way, and at 2:30 p. m. the second infantry train was clearing the yards and on its way to the capital city. From Lincoln the three trains proceeded last night to Camp Funston, where the men will go through the formalities of being discharged from the service.

Great Welcome Home.

The route from Union depot to high school grounds was a solid lane of admiring people, anxious to say "Welcome home" to Nebraska's boys who did their full measure of service in the battle fields overseas. These were some of the Americans who bore the brunt of the fighting at St. Mihiel and the Argonne. The fighting farmers, they were designated last night by the council, protection is promised "all foreigners who will devote their time and energies to minding their interests and business, keeping out of factional support, direct or indirect, making it emphatic that all Americans will be given the protection to which they are entitled."

NC-4 FORCED TO SPEND NIGHT ON BAY OF FERROL

Engine Trouble Prevents Completion of Transatlantic Flight; May Continue to Plymouth Today.

Washington, May 30.—Motor trouble, which caused the NC-4 to be regarded as the "lame duck" of the American transatlantic flight squadron until she left Trepassey bay, Newfoundland, prevented completion today of its voyage from Lisbon to Plymouth. After covering 100 miles of the last leg of the history-making flight, the seaplane was forced to descend at the Mondego river and it was held there too late to reach England.

With its engines repaired, Lieutenant Commander Albert C. Read drove his plane 225 miles to Ferrol, Spain, where he moored for the night, ready to get away early tomorrow, if weather conditions were favorable. The course to be covered measures only a little more than 450 miles and, if all goes well, the NC-4 should be in the English harbor before 9 a. m. Washington time. Commander Read reported after landing in the Mondego river that he had to wait high tide before starting again.

Lands at Ferrol.

When the NC-4 finally floated again and was once more in the air at 13:28 G. M. T. (9:28 a. m., Washington time), Lieutenant Commander Read searched the coast for a safe harbor in which to spend the night and finally landed at Ferrol at 4:35 G. M. T. (2:35 p. m., Washington time).

Today's delay caused considerable anxiety to both the British and American officials, but this was quickly relieved by a message from the commander of the NC-4 asking that the destroyers along his route keep their stations. Keen disappointment was expressed on all sides when it was learned that the NC-4 had been compelled to alight after flying approximately 100 miles from Lisbon.

The arrangements for Lieutenant Commander Read's reception will be carried out with but slight alteration if he arrives tomorrow. The royal air force stationed at Plymouth has offered facilities for dismantling the NC-4, which, under present plans, will be shipped to the United States on the mine layer Aroostook.

AUSTRIAN PACT IS REMARKABLE FOR OMISSIONS

Skeleton of Treaty Featured by Many Blank Sheets; Clauses Deal Mainly With Frontiers.

Paris, May 30.—(By the Associated Press.)—A summary of the skeleton of the Austrian treaty submitted to the smaller nations Thursday for examination is remarkable chiefly for its omissions and reservations. Subject heading after subject heading is followed either by a noncommittal display of blank paper or by the statement: "This clause reserved."

This applies particularly to definition of the southern frontier, the reparations clauses and the question of Italian rights under the political clauses. The greater part of the summary, in fact, is devoted to those clauses which are practically identical with the German treaty.

Deal With Frontiers.

The new clauses are chiefly those dealing with frontiers, finance and the internal affairs of the new states and of Austria itself. Under the latter heading come the disputed provinces for the protection of racial minorities in the new states, against which it is understood the representatives of the new states may address a protest to the council of four and also ask for revision of the financial clauses, particularly that part requiring the new states to compensate Austria for public property.

Austria also is bound by the treaty to respect the rights and privileges of racial minorities in what is left to her of her ancient domains, including the right to use their own languages, although Austria is expressly authorized to make the teaching of German obligatory.

The treaty will consist of a preamble and 14 parts, the preamble and section one embodying the covenant for the protection of nations, as in the treaty with Germany.

Provide for Minor Changes.

Part two deals with frontiers. That with Czechoslovakia follows practically the old Bohemian frontier, although the reservation of a possibility of making minor changes later. Austria retains the western half of the frontier with Switzerland, the question of the union of Vorarlberg with Switzerland having apparently been dropped, despite the plebiscites already undertaken in that province and Switzerland. The southern frontier is not determined in the treaty.

Part three contains political clauses, including also some of the reserved geographical provisions, and clauses establishing mixed commissions to determine them later. The sections referring to Italy are all omitted. Others deal with the future relations of Austria with Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Poland, Hungary and Russia. Here are found the stipulations for the protection of racial minorities which so far as the minorities in Austria are concerned, are to be embodied in a "bill of rights" as part of the Austrian constitution.

REBELS LOSE HEAVILY IN ENGAGEMENT SOUTHWEST OF SANTA ANDRÉS; CHIHUAHUA CITY NOT IN DANGER.

German Delegate Sends Word of His Decision to Berlin; Further Notes Presented to Allies.

Versailles, May 30.—(By the Associated Press.)—Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, addressing Herren Giesbert and Landsberg, of the German peace delegation, before their departure for Berlin several days ago, asked them to tell the people of Berlin that he would not sign the peace treaty in the form in which it was presented.

The Germans are so little satisfied with the clearness of the counter proposals they presented to the allies that further notes were sent to the allies to explain parts of the document.

Bound copies of the counter proposals to the number of 150 and also the remaining part of the treaty, were forwarded to the council of four today.

A small party of attaches of the German delegation left for Berlin tonight. Another party will depart tomorrow.

Would Enter League.

Berlin, May 30.—(By the Associated Press.)—Germany is willing to agree to the proposed stipulations regarding its military, aerial and naval forces contained in the draft of the peace treaty, provided it is permitted to enter the league of nations on an equal footing immediately upon the signing of peace and particularly that it be permitted to share in the complete equality and reciprocity of all nations in the economic domain.

While the German government, in agreeing to accept the stipulations referred to, is thus ready to disarm before the other powers, the memorandum adds, the government must, on the other hand, demand a transitional period during which it may keep the troops necessary for the maintenance of internal order.

Shocked at Terms.

The "covering note" presented to the peace conference by the German delegation says:

"We came to Versailles expecting to receive a peace proposal framed according to the agreed basis. We had a firm resolve to do everything in our power to fulfill the heavy obligations assumed by us. We were shocked when we read in that document the demands which our opponents had set forth. The more we studied the spirit of the treaty, the more we were convinced of the impossibility of carrying it out. The demands in this treaty go beyond the strength of the German people."

RANTZAU WILL NOT SIGN TREATY IN PRESENT FORM

German Delegate Sends Word of His Decision to Berlin; Further Notes Presented to Allies.

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ANGELS NAMED PRESIDENT.

Dallas, Tex., May 30.—Details of the Villista council at Parral, Chihuahua, May 22, when General Felipe Angeles was proclaimed provisional president of Mexico, with Villalva as secretary of war, were given out here today by Col. Dario Silva, formerly attached to Villalva's staff.

In the manifesto promulgated by the council, protection is promised "all foreigners who will devote their time and energies to minding their interests and business, keeping out of factional support, direct or indirect, making it emphatic that all Americans will be given the protection to which they are entitled."

EX-KAISERIN VISITS UNHAPPY SON IN EXILE.

Amerongen, May 30.—The former German empress returned to Amerongen castle late last evening after having met her eldest son, Frederick William, at Amsterdam, for the first time in two years.

The former empress was alone with Frederick William for several hours.

The day was a national holiday, it being the religious festival of Ascension day. The former German emperor abstained from his usual occupation of sawing logs, and attended services in the chapel at the castle.

London, May 30.—Announcement by Bonar Law in the house of commons that the former German crown prince will be placed on trial to determine his responsibility for the war has had a depressing effect on the kaiser's heir.

Recently he has denied himself to visitors and refrained from greeting even the village children with his former air of cheerful familiarity. Those who have seen him of late say he is morose and nervous and has lost all traces of his old jauntness.

START NATIONWIDE
PROBE OF LYNCHING.

New York, May 30.—A nationwide campaign for a congressional investigation of lynching has been inaugurated as a result of the mob murder of Jay Lynch, a white man at Lamar, Mo., the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People announced today.

The announcement declared that 21 persons had been lynched, five of them burned to death, in the United States this year.

Police Seize Five Barrels of Whisky in Denver Residence

Denver, May 30.—Five barrels, containing 250 gallons of whisky, consigned, according to labels, to "Charles J. Wall, Box 977, Cheyenne, Wyo.," and several cartons containing liquor, consigned to H. B. Gates at the same address, tonight were confiscated by the police in a raid on a fashionable Capitol hill residence.

Gates, former state treasurer of Wyoming and wealthy oil man, recently purchased the residence and the first shipment of furniture was removed to Denver today from Cheyenne by motor truck. Wall is slated to become commissioner of state and head of the Denver police force when Dewey C. Bailey becomes mayor next Monday, according to announcement today.

Three American Nurses
Killed in Auto Accident

Paris, May 30.—Three nurses attached to the American expeditionary force were killed Sunday in an automobile accident at Chateau Thierry, it became known today. The nurses were Florence Graham, of New York City; Ella Delton, of Toronto; and Alice Hagadorn, of Palmer, N. Y.

Former French Premier Faints During Discussion

Paris, May 30.—Alexander Ribot, former premier and foreign minister and long identified with the political affairs of France, suffered a fainting spell during the discussion on financial matters in the senate today but later recovered sufficiently to continue his address.

Mr. Ribot said the country wanted to know what Germany was going to pay and in what measure would be realized by the allies of France the principle of financial solidarity accepted by them in 1914 and 1915.

Dr. Anna Shaw III and May Be Unable to Come to Omaha

Springfield, Ill., May 30.—"There is a temporary improvement tonight in the condition of Dr. Anna Shaw. However, she is seriously ill," said Dr. W. P. Armstrong, the attending physician, in a statement given out here late tonight.

Dr. Armstrong said that in all probability Dr. Shaw would be taken to a hospital tomorrow morning.

Dr. Shaw, who is 72 years old, arrived here Thursday to address the state convention called to endorse the league of nations covenant. She contracted illness upon her arrival.

Lyle I. Abbott, who is in charge of arrangements for the League to Enforce Peace convention in this city, said last night after being informed of Mrs. Shaw's illness that if Mrs. Shaw should be unable to attend the convention other speakers would be substituted, and the women's luncheon would be held as planned.

Bacon Funeral Services Will Be Held Monday

New York, May 30.—Funeral services for Col. Robert Bacon, former secretary of state and ambassador to France, who died last night, will be held at Grace church here Monday. Interment will be in Mount Auburn cemetery, Cambridge, Mass.

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